MORNING EDITION

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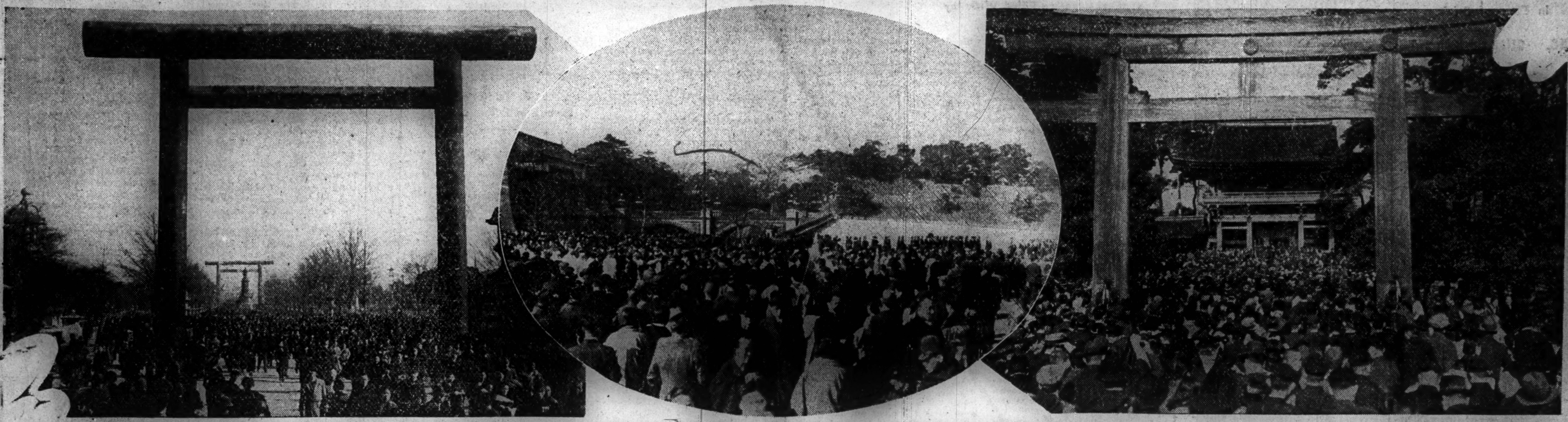

Praying for the military might of the Imperial Forces now engaged in a gargantuan warfare of unprecedented scale in Japan's history, Tokyo citizens in ushering in the 2,602nd year of the founding of the Japanese Empire on New Year's Day, jammed every shrine and temple in the metropolis to pay deep reverence for the successful culmination of the War of Greater East Asia. Photo at left shows the giant torii leading to the Yasukuni Shrine where thousands of people solemnly paid their respects to comfort the souls of the heroic dead, who had gloriously sacrificed their lives for the Imperial cause. Meanwhile, huge congregations assembled in front of the Imperial Palace as shown in the center to pray for His Majesty the Emperor's health, while still more men and women from all walks of life packed the Meiji Shrine in the right photo to worship for the health of the intrepid fighters.

Kuantan Falls; Submarine Sunk

Two Vessels Sunk in Malacca Strait; P.I. Radio Silent

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 6 p.m. January 1, issued the following announcement:

"The Imperial Army Air Force in the Malay and Philippine areas are now offering close cooperation to the Imperial ground forces which are making swift advance for the past several days. They also gained the following war results:

In the Malay area:

1. While destroying and setting on fire two 3,000-ton enemy vessels in the Malacca Straits on December 28, the Imperial Army Air Force attacked two enemy submarines at a point approximately 40 kilometers off Klang, in the same strait and sank one of them.

On the following day, they also conducted a surprise raid on an enemy destroyer and inflicted severe damage by making one direct hit.

2. Carrying out a surprise attack upon Singapore on two consecutive nights of December 29 and 30, the Imperial Army Air Force set on fire five groups of oil depots in the north and also destroyed military establishments on the airfield.

In the Philippines:

1. Flying in formations, the Imperial Army Air Force at noon on December 29 spiritedly bombed the central part of the enemy stronghold on Corregidor Island, at the mouth of Manila Bay. On December 30 they bombed the Mariveles Fortress, on Batanga peninsula west of Manila Bay, and destroyed important military establishments there.

2. The Imperial Army bombers on December 31 repeatedly attacked about a hundred enemy lorries fleeing toward Batanga peninsula and inflicted severe damage on them, after which they returned safely to their original base.

MANILA CUT OFF FROM RADIO CONTACT

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 31.—Wireless communications between Manila and Los Angeles, California, have been severed since 35 minutes past midnight last night, it was reported here from Los Angeles today. It is believed in Los Angeles that wireless contact has been suspended

(Continued on Page 2)

Brilliant Account of Hawaii Bombing Attack Given in Report by Air Squadron Commander

The brilliant exploits of the air squadron that attacked Pearl Harbor on the morning of December 8, after taking off from an aircraft carrier, were revealed by Commander "X" of the Japanese Navy who was called to Tokyo by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters to give a detailed account of the operation of the squadron which he led. The smashing defeat of the United States Pacific Fleet and the enemy air force in Pearl Harbor is given below:

"Attack Oahu!

"At last the order was given—the order to strike at the main island of Hawaii where Pearl Harbor was located. The atmosphere on the aircraft carrier was tense. The blood began to race though our bodies; our hearts began to beat faster.

"Then a scene on the flagship made our hearts shout: Victory! Victory! For on the flagship was hoisted the victory flag of Admiral Heihachiro Togo, the same flag that he had used in the Battle of the Japan Sea when the Japanese fleet annihilated the Russian battleships. At that moment the order which Admiral Togo gave to his men from his flagship began to ring in my ears. 'The destiny of the Empire hangs on this one battle! Men! Fight with all your might!'

"Victory! Victory! our hearts shouted. The picture of Admiral Togo at the bridge of his flagship raced before my eyes. I could see the eyes of the men on my ship glisten. In their eyes could be seen a grim determination and resolution to show the Americans what the Japanese are made of.

"All men were on deck and the commander of our air squadron said: 'Men! Give the best you have in the execution of your duty!'"

"I shall never forget the flag of Admiral Togo whipping spiritedly in the wind . . . . I could almost feel the presence of Admiral Togo. Surely he was here at this moment—somewhere—somewhere—guiding us, directing the operation of the greatest naval battle in history!

Sense of Confidence

"As I continued to look at the victory flag, a new feeling crept over me. The thrill and excitement had faded and in their place came a cool, quiet feeling—a sense of confidence in final victory. All the officers and men seemed to be possessed by this feeling.

"The ships plowed their way through the waters of the Pacific Ocean. The voyage was long. At times we felt ill at ease. Suppose an enemy ship sighted us? But no, not even one enemy reconnaisance plane—not even a merchant ship of the third country was encountered on the way!

"As our aircraft carrier drew closer and closer to Hawaii we felt like taking off right away and release those bombs over Hawaii. The carrier increased its speed. Hour by hour, Hawaii was drawing closer. All preparations on the carrier was completed.

"It was on December 8 (December 7 in Hawaii). 'Get ready to take off!' We jumped into our air togs. The mechanics began to tune up the motor. A minute check-up of the planes was made. It was 4:30 a.m.—before sunrise—that this order was given.

"The weather that day was disheartening. The sun was not up yet and a dense, heavy cloud hung low over the blue waters of the Pacific—about 1,500 to 2,000 meters over our heads. The sea was rough and we could hear the waves splashing against the side of the ship with a thunderous noise. Under normal circumstances, no plane would be permitted to take to the air in this sort of weather.

"I looked at my watch. It was 6:15 a.m. The signal for the attack was sounded. The carrier rocked from one side to the other. But the planes roared from the deck and into the air with the smoothness of a seagull.

"Never before did I realize how onerous the responsibility of a leader was till I took command of the air squadron now on its way to blast Hawaii. Though there was no mistake as to the position of the aircraft carrier, suppose it had drifted out of its charted lane? Then I knew I would be in a fix. In view of the fact that the carrier had come as far as 4,000 nautical miles across the Pacific, one could not positively say that the aircraft carrier might not have drifted. I had another attack of uneasiness. It was a known fact that in the South Sea, even during bad weather, it was possible to see from 30 to 50 nautical miles out into the sea. As there is a mountain range in Hawaii with an altitude of about 1,000 meters, the lookout stations there might spot us 20 minutes before we reach Pearl Harbor.

Oahu Isle Sighted

"I looked down below. Behold! I could see the blue waters of Hawaii. We were correct! Through breaks in the cloud, we could see Oahu The enemy air hangars were right below me!

"'Scatter!' I ordered the men in my squadron. The planes which had come from the aircraft carrier in very close formation dispersed swiftly.

"Some of the planes soared further up. Others dived to a lower position. They were following out their instructions perfectly. I led the subflight of heavy bombers and circled around the west coast of Oahu and then we thundered toward the enemy base.

"The island of Oahu is like a deep bowl. It is surrounded by high hills, with the center a flatland. Through the opening in the clouds, I saw Pearl Harbor, glistening in the sun.

"God must be with us, I thought. It must be God's hand which pulled aside the clouds directly over Pearl Harbor.

"I took out my binoculars. There below were the battleships of the United States Pacific Fleet.

"'Attack!' I commanded. The bombers power-dived.

"It was just for this one split second battle that we had been given the vigorous, intensive training year after year. We were determined to throw everything we learned into this one second!

"The bombers dipped their nose and lunged toward the heart of Pearl Harbor. Down they thundered. The hills of Oahu cowered before the thundering noise.

Two Torpedoes Released

"Simultaneously the blitz subflight (the 'dengeki butai') under the command of Lieutenant-Commander 'X' plunged through the clouds for Pearl Harbor. Two torpedo bombs were released. The waters shot up into the air from the side of one of the battleships. The ship had received a direct hit.

"Another torpedo was dropped! Then another! The waters shot up as from a geyser, followed by an ear-splitting detonation.

"The whole operation must have taken three to four minutes. I looked all around me to see if there were enemy planes. There was none. Nor was there any anti-aircraft fire. Hawaii was asleep.

"The bombers let loose their bombs. In a flash, the hangars and planes on the ground were being licked by the devouring flames.

"'Surprise Attack Success!' I radioed our aircraft carrier.

"After our first operations were over, the anti-aircraft guns began to bark. 'All right! If you're asking for some more, we'll give it to you!' I mumbled to myself, as the bullets from the guns below burst all around us.

"The enemy handling the anti-aircraft guns were evidently excited and merely wasting their ammunition.

"I gave the command to my subflight of bombers to make another onslaught. We first reorganized our formations. We soared up and after reaching a proper altitude, I gave the signal for the dive. "Give it to them!" I shouted. This time we were after the battleships, and for this purpose, we had with us large, heavy explosives. Down we roared. Now 5,000 feet! Lower! Lower! And then we pulled the bomb release and angled up. There was a thunder clap! My plane shivered! I looked back. The salt water of Pearl Harbor was 500 meters in the air. We had scored another direct hit! The bomb had landed on the ship's magazine. Instantaneously the battleship cracked right in the middle. Oil gushed out of the hull of the ship and covered the waters with a thick dark coating. The ship was of Arizona type. Unconsciously we shouted: Banzai! Banzai!

"The gun-fire below was now taking place with a little more accuracy. The bullets were finding their marks. One of them shot through the wing of one of the planes, and left a great big hole. The fifth plane in our formation received a hit, too. From its tank I could see gasoline dripping. That plane continued to follow us. Evidently the men on that craft were determined to scuttle the plane only after completing the bombing operation. I contacted that plane and asked its crew how badly it was damaged. 'It's only our reserve tank!' they lied. Their calmness and unconcern over their gasoline tank filled me with admiration.

"At the Wheeler field, our next objective, the planes and hangars were all on fire. Our dive-bombers and combat planes have already made short work of the airfield.

"We turned back to Pearl Harbor again. What a target! Two battleships lined up together! This was just the kind of situation we had been taught to handle. One unit was ordered to dispose of one of the battleships while the other would finish the second vessel. The planes were all ready for the dive now.

"However, all the planes could not plunge down simultaneously because there was no space in the Harbor for all the planes of the squadron. The attack had to be made, one airplane at a time. There was also the danger that the follow-up planes might be damaged from the splinters of the bombed ship in case the planes trailed too closely behind. This too had its disadvantages as such an attack would permit the anti-aircraft guns to concentrate their fire on one plane. But this could not be helped. . . .

"The planes shot down at full speed. One after another! I could see two battleships sink. Then I saw another vessel list at an angle of 43 degrees and then disappear beneath the surface of the water. The first battleship which sank was blasted into two.

"This attack took about 20 or perhaps 40 minutes. I gave the order for all the planes to assemble. We stayed over Hawaii for some time—I was waiting for the craft whose gasoline tank was drilled by the anti-aircraft gun. I waited because I was hoping against hope that that plane would join us.

"Just about the time that we gathered to fly back to the aircraft carrier, the second formation of our planes took off from the carrier for Oahu. We knew that their job of cleaning up the rest of the ships would not be an easy one for all the anti-aircraft guns would be trained on them.

"We turned back to our carrier. We had succeeded in our operation despite the 17-meter gale. We had thought that we would never be able to come back from that attack. But now behind us, Oahu was in flames. The sun was already out but darkened by the smoke.

"I felt from the bottom of my heart that this successful attack was made possible only through the glory of our Imperial Power and to the kind hand of Providence."

Rome Papers Give Japan's Advances Wide Prominence

Domei

ROME, December 31.—News of the latest Japanese advances in Malaya and the Philippines was given wide prominence today by the Italian press which termed the new victories "the best present that the heroic Japanese fighting forces could give to the Japanese nation." The Japanese advance of 60 miles in 48 hours into Malaya and the encirclement of Corregidor Island in Manila Bay were prominently covered by newspapers in Rome. The evening papers, heralding the new Japanese attacks on Singapore Island, expressed full confidence that East Asia will soon be free from Anglo-American tyrannical domination.

Goering, Himmler Speak to Nation New Year's Day

Domei

BERLIN, December 31.—Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister, in a New Year proclamation to the German people, today declared that only a generation determined to sacrifice and willing to fight and work hard will master the future. In an order of the day to the Luftwaffe, Grand Marshal Goering expressed gratitude for the loyalty shown by Germany's soldiers and workers toward Chancellor Hitler. Heinrich Himmler, Chief of the German State Police, in a New Year address to the German police, expressed Germany's determination in its 1942 fight against the world's enemies. Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Commander-in-Chief of the Reich navy, issued an order of the day to Germany's sea forces stressing loyalty to the Fuehrer and reliance in God and Germany's own strength for certain victory.

Japanese Push Along West Coast of Malaya Continues

Kuantan on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula, where the British battleships Prince of Wales and Repulse were miserably sunk by the Imperial Japanese Navy Air Force on December 10 was occupied by the Japanese Army Force on the morning of December 31, according to a communique issued by the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on New Year's Day. The official announcement follows:

"Kuantan, key point in the eastern district of the Malay Peninsula, was occupied at 10:20 a.m. December 31 by the Japanese Army Force which is now marching along the eastern coast of the peninsula."

The Army units which placed Kuantan under its occupation effected a successful landing on Kota Bharu on the east coast immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in the face of severe enemy resistance. Since then it has been continuing its southward march along the east coast sweeping the enemy and surmounting great topographical disadvantages. Finally, the brave soldiers of Yamato occupied Kuantan. Kuantan is located about midway between Kota Bharu and Singapore.

WAVELL GETS TASTE OF JAPANESE ATTACK

Domei

LISBON, December 31.—Japanese warplanes in their Christmas Day bombing of an airdrome near Rangoon, chased General Sir Archibald Wavell and his staff officers into a ditch from where the commander-in-chief of the British forces in India and Burma, hugging the ground, experienced an effective Japanese air raid, it was reported here from Rangoon today. General Wavell had just arrived at the airdrome by plane from Chungking when Japanese bombers began their attack, the report said.

MID-MALAYA DEFENSE LINE COLLAPSING

Domei

SOMEWHERE IN MALAY FRONT, January 1.—With the advent of the New Year, the field of battle in Central Malaya is extending itself to a sector southeast of the Perak River, to which reinforcements of the Japanese forces are storming like flood. Thus the enemy's line of resistance in the central part of the Malay Peninsula is beginning to collapse, with every indication of an early collapse of Singapore. The spirit of every officer and man of the Japanese Forces is in high vigor.

Early in the morning on New Year's Day, all the officers and men of the Japanese Forces here greeted the first sunrise of the year and then worshipped in the direction of the Imperial Palace, and pledged themselves to prosecute the Greater East Asia War with all their might.

3-NATION BROADCAST IS MADE BY PREMIER

General Tojo Hails Solidarity of Japan, China, Manchoukuo In Face of Crisis

WANG, CHANG ON AIR

Premier Expresses Determination to Redouble Efforts Toward World Peace

Broadcasting to an international audience covering Japan, China, and Manchoukuo, Premier General Hideki Tojo in a New Year radio speech Thursday hailed the solidarity of the three great East Asiatic countries in the face of the current wartime situation. Welcoming the cooperation of China and Manchoukuo, Premier Tojo expressed his firm determination to redouble his efforts to establish the projected East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through winning the present war so as to make possible the attainment of the lofty objective of contributing to the cause of world peace.

The occasion was a three-way radio exchange over an international hookup between Tokyo, Nanking, and Hsinking in which the first New Year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia was greeted by Premier General Hideki Tojo, President Wang Ching-wei, of the National Government at Nanking, and Chang Chinghui, Premier of Manchoukuo.

The text of Premier Tojo's speech follows:

Japanese Nation Happy

"In greeting the eventful but brilliant and happy New Year amidst closer cooperation among Japan, China and Manchoukuo, the Japanese people numbering over a hundred million feel a good deal of honor in the lasting prosperity of the Imperial court and His Majesty the Emperor's good health. At the same time it is a matter of mutual congratulations that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously enjoys good health and that President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government is continuing his everincreasing efforts for the achievement of his lofty objective.

"In looking back upon the past year, we see that Japan has been forced to wage war upon Britain and the United States, as the very existence of the Japanese Empire was about to be endangered and the accumulated efforts of the Imperial Government to stabilize the situation of East Asia with Japan, Manchoukuo and China as the center have come to naught. What Japan desires is to bring Asia to its natural position in which it can enjoy prosperity on the basis of the principle 'Co-prosperity and Co-existence,' so as to contribute much to the cause of world peace.

"In order to translate into practice Japan's lofty ideal of placing all the countries in their own proper places so as to set the mind of all peoples at ease, Japan has made every possible effort for closer cooperation among Japan, China, and Manchoukuo. In addition, for the same purpose Japan has effected the conclusion of a new Tripartite Alliance among Japan, Germany and Italy; the conclusion of an agreement concerning joint defense of French Indo-China, and the conclusion of an offensive and defensive agreement between Japan and Thailand.

"Now the Imperial forces, both the army and navy, are engaging in military operations at various points over a vast area. Waging war against Britain and the United States, crack Japanese forces have destroyed the main forces of the Pacific fleet of the United States in the sea battle of Hawaii, and have sunk two battleships, including the Prince of Wales, of the British Eastern fleet in naval operations off the Malay Peninsula, thus giving a fatal blow to the British and American navies, amazing the whole world.

British Base Gone

"In the wake of such brilliant war results, Hongkong has fallen into Japanese hands, thus destroying completely the British base from which Britain in the past 100 years has carried out her aggressive policy in East Asia. It is only a question of time before Manila and Singapore will meet with a similar fate. Such being the circumstances, it can be easily imagined that it will not be so long before the influence of Britain and the United States will be driven out of the entire area of East Asia.

"In addition to such brilliant war results, the people behind the guns in Japan, in complete unison based on the spirit of loyalty and self-sacrifice, are now proceeding with pursuit of the lofty objective of the present war, by fully observing their respective vocational callings.

"Paralleling the lofty and brave efforts effected by the Japanese people, both those participating in military operations and those behind the guns, both Manchoukuo and China, two of our friends which have recently been strengthened in various fields at home, are sharing the lofty mission with Japan to establish a new order in East Asia, in full cooperation with this country, in the light of the fundamental principles of "improvement of good neighborly friendship," "joint defense" and "economic cooperation." I am deeply moved by these pacts.

"Asia is no longer what it used to be. The true strength and firm determination of the Japanese Empire have been demonstrated by her steady conviction of the inevitability of victory and the achievement of her lofty ideal.

"Asiatic people numbering over a thousand millions who have in the past hundred years languished behind the bars of Britain and the United States seem to have come to realize the true desire and real intention of Japan. I accordingly confidently expect that those who have a similar object will share our mission to establish a new order in East Asia and participate in the great task of establishing a new world order.

"In greeting the New Year, I hereby wish to bless East Asia for its brilliant future and hope that both Manchoukuo and China will proceed with the achievement of the lofty objective of establishing a new order in cooperation with Japan."

JAPANESE PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, January 1

ASAHI—War of Greater East Asia
YOMIURI—Japan's Future Bright
CHUGAI SHOGYO—Dawn of Greater East Asia
HOCHI—Nation Filled With Joy

War of Greater East Asia

ASAHI

To welcome the 2,602nd year of the founding of the Japanese Empire in the midst of the joy and jubilation over the successive victories of the Japanese sea and land fighting forces is indeed an auspicious occasion. Our hearts unconsciously beat faster on the thought of the glorious, neverending history of our Empire.

Stalwart men of our fighting forces! When we think of these men to whom the destiny of the nation has been entrusted, when we think of the grandeur of the Imperial Power, can we help being overwhelmed by the glory of our State?

The War of Greater East Asia broke over the Pacific when the China Affair was four and a half years old. In view of the immensity and scope of the War of Greater East Asia, we must be prepared for a long drawn-out battle. No matter how long the war lasts, or what may be the excruciating difficulties or disasters, let us strive to fight to the finish till our goal is attained.

On our shoulders have been placed the great unprecedented task of setting up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Eradication of the domineering principles of the United States and England, the establishment of Asia for Asiatics, the liberation, politically, economically and culturally from the tyranny and despotism of the Americans and the British—in effect, the construction of a peaceful sphere in East Asia under the aegis of Japan—these are the objects of the present War.

Never for a moment must we permit ourselves to relax our efforts. We must make each victory of the Japanese fighting forces mean another marble block added to the building of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

In the wide, limitless land of East Asia, nothing is lacking for the construction of a solid economic foundation for our sphere. These rich mineral resources which will be turned to military use in the immediate present will soon be placed at the disposal of the people when the autarchic system will be established. Then and there will the races of East Asia be allowed to seek their proper places in the universe.

The prosecution of the present War is no easy task. On this day, the first morning of the 2,602nd year, let us refreshen our resolve and unite for the attainment of this greater ideal whose abundant benefits will be unsparingly showered on all peoples.

Japan's Future Bright

YOMIURI

Hopes of the Japanese Empire are shining as the sun rises on New Year's Day and joy fills the heaven and earth. On such an auspicious day, Japan is still going strong and making big strides. The coming days, however, are days of fighting.

Five years ago, Japan started a righteous war for the development of East Asia. Since then, a sacred enterprise of constructing a New Order in East Asia has been making headway. At the same time, the country's prestige and fortune have been elevated considerably. But suddenly, an Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Great Britain was promulgated. That memorable day was on December 8, 1941. Subsequently, the situation now has spread to the Asiatic Continent and over the wide expanse of the Pacific. Indeed, a great territory to cover for parification, writes the Yomiuri.

20th Century Triumph

How glorious Japan's war results have been attained so far during the brief period after the hostilities began are needless to say, well-known to all the world. This can be rightly called the 20th century glorious triumph. We reiterate the esprit de corps of all the Japanese has been amply elevated. Side by side reliance upon and confidence in the Japanese Imperial Army and Navy by the entire nation is now multiplied on a concrete basis for before the gallantry of the Imperial troops, there are no enemies. They have been swept off everywhere from the once calm Pacific to the heterogeneous continent of East Asia.

Although this war is destined to be a protracted one, we were fully prepared for long before the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the Japanese nation was already determined to cope with the situation regardless of any hardship and privation confronting the nation. Even if the war lasts for 20 or 30 years, Japan will never stop until her final war aim is convincingly realized.

The enemy countries are endowed with abundant natural resources and are declaring they will win the war eventually through an economic warfare. Of course, in view of such circumstances, this country will have to go through innumerable difficulties resulting from a protracted warfare, but Japan having absolute confidence in victory is also strongly determined that she will not be defeated by an economic warfare.

No Foreign Invasion

Since the founding of the Japanese Empire many centuries ago, the soil of Japan has never been trodden by an enemy. This country is prompted by an idea that the spreading of the principle of Hakko Ichiu, which has been traditional since the very beginning of the Empire founding, is the greatest mission imposed on her. Japan's past wars as well as the Manchoukuo Affair, China Affair and the War of Greater East Asia all are based on this lofty principle.

What may happen in Japan and abroad this year cannot be foretold but whatever be the international situation, the determination of this country will remain unruffled. Japan's onward march southward will never be relaxed and we admit there is no room for doubt that her final objective will be achieved in the future. The country's path will be beset with difficulties but the whole nation is determined to surmount all obstacles lying in her path.

Dawn of Greater East Asia

CHUGAI SHOGYO

The 2,602nd year of the Japanese Empire whose history has been coeval with the heaven and earth is showered this morning in the resplendent rays of a new dawn—the dawn of Hakko Ichiu. In the hearts of 100,000,000 people of the Japanese nation is a new-found joy and happiness.

Our nation has been graciously ruled by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal. This has been the strength and the peerless aspect of our nation whose glory, now augmented by the victories of the fighting forces of the Japanese Empire, is now radiating through all corners of the world.

Hakko Ichiu is neither a mere ideal nor a mere rhetorical phrase. It is real. While the Chungking regime cowers in one corner of the continent, the Japanese are striking at the bases of the Americans and the British in East Asia. Though we have not yet attained supreme victory, the future course of the war is definitely within our control. With complete annihilation of the American and British bases in this region, the Chungking regime, now a parasite of these Powers, will soon be seen walking with the specter of Death.

Nation Filled With Joy

HOCHI

Twenty odd days have passed since the promulgation of the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and Great Britain. On sea, air and land, the Japanese Imperial fighting forces are massing victory after victory. The world has been astounded by these achievements and the hearts of the Japanese people have been filled with irrepressible joy and felicitation.

Nothing has gladdened the writer of this column more than the declaration of the war against the bitter enemies of our State who have been at the back of Chungking, instigating it to keep up its resistance against the Japanese, and who have been throwing a spoke in the plans of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Their actions have been a wanton abuse of their position as sovereign States and have been the matter of unending consternation and indignation for the people of Japan.

With the proclamation of war, the enemies are being liquidated swiftly and completely. The Japanese forces are marching ever forward, wiping out all the enemies in their path.

The putrid influences of the Americans and the British have contaminated everything in the universe and have spread like a pestilence, poisoning everything that came within their touch. But there has come now an influence that is bringing life and energy into all things which came into contact with the Americans and the British. This goodness and virtue is radiating from the principle of Hakko Ichiu.

While the news of the victories by the Japanese soldiers are sources of elation, we must not, even for a moment, permit ourselves to go as far as to untie the strings of our helmets, as the old Japanese adage goes. Rather these occasions should energize and invigorate us to do our share in the consummation of the great ideal.

AXIS MUST DESTROY ANGLO-SAXON BLOC

In New Year's Appeal to People, Fuehrer Denounces Jewish Capitalists

JAPAN'S MOVE HAILED

Lauds Tremendous Achievements of German Armed Forces in Order of Day

Domei

BERLIN, December 31.—In a New Year's appeal to the German people, Chancellor Adolf Hitler declared today that when Britain and France in 1939 declared war on Germany, "They didn't do so in order to oppose any demand made by Germany which menaced their future or existence."

"Every attempt of peaceful settlement of interests failed as result of hatred harbored by those seeing in Germany the 'bad' example of social progress, or on account of greediness of those expecting greater profits from armaments," he said.

The Fuehrer, in his New Year appeal, continued:

"Behind owners of armament shares stands the Jew, the eternal enemy of human order and social justice.

No Clear Reason

"Want of justification of the attack on Germany is proved by the lack of any clear reason. Why did they declare war? Because they do not want to live in a world desired by us, states Warmonger Roosevelt in a Fireside Chat.

"The Jewish and Anglo-Saxon financial conspiracy is not fighting for Democracy, but through Democracy for capitalistic interests.

"Roosevelt does not want a new sort of world, but a better sort of business by which he hopes to silence critics of the muddle made by him and his Government.

"They are worried that the successful economic and social policy of Nationalist-Socialist Germany might open other nations' eyes to actual reasons of their own misery. For in the same period when new Germany succeeded in eleminating unemployment, the reverse process took place in other countries.

"After two years of Roosevelt's Government, the richest country of the world had 13,000,000 unemployed and shattered finances. At that time, Roosevelt should have prayed for inspiration regarding better leadership for the United States.

"Whereas, prayers were said that an alliance between Jewish capitalism and Jewish Bolshevism may lead to war and better business.

Peace Offers Fail

"That is the reason why my peace offers were bound to fail. They wanted war. When in 1940, the western front collapsed, Churchill still believed he could see possibilities of business profit in prolongation of the war.

"Decisive to Churchill was not the promised help of American war deliveries, but assurances of the Soviet Union entering the war. I believed that I owed it to maintenance of our people and Europe that no hour must be lost in order at least to save by quickest action sacrifices which otherwise the struggle would have claimed to much greater extent.

"I would have preferred peace before war, for peace meant to me an abundance of prosperous tasks.

"Whatever I achieved with providence and with support of excellent cooperators between 1933 and 1939 can best be compared with achievements accomplished by my opponents in the same period.

"I regret this war not only on account of its sacrifices, but also on account of the time taken from those intending to fulfill great social tasks.

"Roosevelt has proved his achievements, nobody knows Churchill's accomplishments.

"It is a shame that loafers and blunderers cannot be prevented from stealing precious time which should be dedicated to cultural, social and economic tasks."

Chancellor Hitler praised Fascist Italy, "where also one single man's name became immortal through national revolution, and which also stands no comparison to the Democratic, political bunglings of Anglo-Saxon loafers and hunters of dividends."

Japan's Rise Cited

"It can easily be understood," he said, "that Japan, too, became tired of continuous blackmailing and insulting threats and resorted to self-defense against those warmongers.

"The tremendous front of national states reaching from the English Channel to East Asia is fighting Jewish capitalistic, Bolshevist world conspiracy."

"Achievements of German and allied soldiers during the last year are unique. The home country will never be able to compensate and repay her sons for what they have done on the front.

"Great Britain and the United States cannot destroy Europe through Bolshevism, but their own nations will fall victims to this pest.

"The coming year will claim much from us but the front and home country will be up to it and will work to their utmost.

"Whoever fights for the life of his people, their daily bread and future will win.

"We will pray to the Almighty for our nation and our allies."

Order of Day Issued

Domei

BERLIN, December 31.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler in an order of the day addressed to the German armed forces on New Year's Eve, declared that the "past year was one of most serious decisions and bloodiest struggles, but will enter history as a year of the greatest victories of all times."

"German and allied soldiers fought heroically in the Balkans, Crete, Africa and the Mediterranean, and, since June 22, in the east from the high north to the Black Sea," he said. "Through you, my soldiers, the struggle forced upon us was crowned with victories. Your courage, defiance of death and readiness to sacrifice saved not only Germany, but the whole of Europe from indescribable fate.

Now Reason Clear

"The people at home cannot be sufficiently grateful for that which you have done for them. Now you are seeing with your own eyes the sort of 'paradise' into which Jewish capitalists and Bolshevists wanted to convert Germany.

"As Fuehrer and speaker for millions of Germans and supreme commander, I thank all the brave men from the bottom of my heart for their heroism. I greet you soldiers with proud joy as I am now directly in charge of that force bearing the heaviest burden of struggle."

Chancellor Hitler said that just as after the conclusion of the Poland campaign, I again decided to give my hand to the enemy but they rejected my peace offer and took it as a sign of weakness.

"All Germany looks up to its defense force with boundless reliance and wants to help everyone of you as far as possible," Chancellor Hitler said. "We all in reverence commonly think of those comrades who showed their love and loyalty for Germany with death, as well as the sacrifices made by our allies fighting with us for Europe.

Penetrate Enemy Lands

"In 1941 you have not only thrown back the enemy from Finnish, German, Slovak, Hungarian and Rumanian frontiers, but also over 1,000 kilometers into his own country.

"The enemy's attempt to change fate this winter in order to advance against us must and will fail. On the contrary in 1942 we, with all our preparations, will break the Jewish capitalistic and Bolshevist world."

The Fuehrer said Germany will not and cannot be thrown every 25 years by the same criminals into a new war for existence or non-existence. "Europe no longer wants to pull herself to pieces only to satisfy conspirators," he said.

"We hope that the blood shed in this war will be the last in Europe for generations to come. May the Almighty help us."

Blackout in Washington

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 31.—The United States capital, for the first time in United States history, last night experienced its first blackout to train American citizens in air defense. It is reported here from Washington. The light control is said to have affected areas outside of Washington as well, and more than 1,000,000 persons participated in the drill.

Two Enemy Vessels Sunk

(Continued from Page 1)

due to the swift advance of Japanese forces against the Philippine capital.

FIGHTING RAGES IN TRENGGANU STATE

Domei

LISBON, December 31.—General headquarters of Britain's East Asia forces today announced that British forces in the state of Trengganu, in eastern Malaya, are fiercely engaging Japanese troops in an effort to check the latter's advance against Kuantan, 190 miles north of Singapore, it is reported here from Singapore via London. The British announcement admitted that Japanese dive bombers repeatedly are assaulting Britain's rear positions.

The communique acknowledged that Singapore has been bombed by Japanese warplanes, and declared that British aircraft had bombed a Japanese-occupied air base at Sungei Patani, in the state of Kedah.

Japanese troops pushing southward along the Malay Peninsula have pierced through British defenses to rich tin, rubber and coal districts of Malaya, the British Far Eastern High Command admitted today, according to a Singapore report received here.

British forces were said to be engaged in heavy fighting with Japanese troops approximately 300 miles north of the British naval base to the south of Ipoh. Japanese warplanes have bombed Swettenham, an important port city of the State of Selangor, the British communique disclosed.

FALL OF MANILA REPORTED TO BE NEAR

Domei

VICHY, December 31.—Imminent fall of Manila, Philippine capital situated on Luzon, to victorious Japanese forces pushing continually toward the city, is being predicted by authorities in Manila, the Vichy radio broadcast said tonight, quoting an authoritative report received from the Philippine capital.

JAPANESE IN CONTROL OF HIGHWAYS

Domei

LISBON, December 31.—Highways and roads on Luzon leading to Manila are now under Japanese control due to ceaseless activities of Japanese dive bombers which have completely disrupted American communications lines, the United States High Command in the Philippines revealed in a communique issued today, according to a Manila report received here.

United States forces on Luzon are continuing retreat in the face of determined Japanese tank and mechanized attacks, the communique disclosed. Japanese forces on the main northern and southern Luzon fronts are attacking with undiminished fury, the communique said.

ROAR OF GUNS HEARD IN MANILA

Domei

SAIGON, January 1.—According to an Arip dispatch from Manila, the pincer movement of the Japanese Forces toward Manila is progressing steadily from both the north and south. Particularly those Japanese Forces which marched from the south have advanced quite rapidly driving out the desperate resistance of the combined U.S.-Philippine army. Now the roar of guns is clearly audible in areas around Manila and there is every sign of an imminent downfall of the capital city.

Bulgar Students Celebrate

Transocean

SOFIA, December 22.—Bulgarian students last night celebrated the 300th anniversary of the printing of the first book in the Bulgarian language. This was a volume written by Bishop Stanislavoff and published in 1641.

Swatow War Results

Domei

SWATOW, December 30.—It is officially announced that Japanese operations in the Chaochow and Swatow areas this year accounted for 3,052 Chinese dead left behind and 374 taken prisoner as well as large quantities of war materials.

AXIS UNITS LAUNCH SEBASTOPOL ATTACK

Desperate Battle Raging in Several Sectors—Leningrad Heavily Shelled

Domei

BERLIN, December 31.—German and Rumanian troops on the Crimean peninsula are launching methodical attacks to reduce the Soviet Black Sea stronghold of Sebastopol, the German High Command announced today.

Soviet defenses at Sebastopol have been weakened and German forces have pierced enemy positions in several places, the communique said.

The Soviets in the past few days have landed strong re-inforcements on the pennsula at Kerch and near Feodosia, the communique said, adding that German troops have taken necessary counter-measures to cope with the situation.

Leningrad Is Shelled

Desperate battles raged in the bitter cold in several sectors of the Soviet-German front, the communique said, disclosing that heavy German artillery effectively shelled strategic objectives in the Leningrad area.

The German air force smashed Soviet infantry and cavalry units which were preparing for an attack, inflicting heavy losses on the Red Army, the communique continued.

On the North African front, the Luftwaffe conducted successful raids on British motorized columns, fuel dumps and troop camps in Cyrenaica and Marmarica, and again raided airfields and other military targets on the island of Malta, causing large fires.

Red Attack Repulsed

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 31.—Under the cover of blinding snow-storms raging over the vast sections of the Eastern Front, the Bolshevists carried out several attacks in the course of Monday which, however, had no connection with each otner. The attacks which were mostly directed against the German and Italian lines of defense and which were mostly carried forward by means of horse and sledges collapsed before the concentrated fire of the German defense.

In one sector German troops were engaged in a fierce attack against Bolshevist forces despite the bitter cold and they succeeded in pushing back the Red forces, numbering more than one battalion, after having inflicted most serious losses.

The battalion withdrew in a hasty flight leaving more than 400 dead on the battlefield apart from grenade throwers and machine-guns. In addition numerous prisoners were made by the German troops.

Venezuela Severs Relations

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 31.—The Venezuelan Government today announced it has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy and Japan, it is reported from Caracas.

Notice

Due to suspension of evening editions by all Japanese papers during the New Year holidays, there will be no issues of the Japan Times & Advertiser Evening Edition on January 1, 2, 3 and 4. Publication will be resumed on January 5. Morning editions will be delivered daily as usual.

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JAPAN'S WAR OBJECT HAILED BY KOIZUMI

Nation's Health to Expand Material Production Important, Says Welfare Minister

Stressing that Japan's supreme and noble mission in the unprecedented crisis confronting the nation is to create the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi, in the capacity as Welfare Minister, declared that the combined fighting Imperial Forces have so far amply demonstrated their brilliant successes as they march forward to attain the objective. Simultaneously, this message as relayed to the nation for New Year complimented the gallantry of the Japanese Imperial Forces and he stated there are reassuring signs that a final victory awaits Japan in the great task she is confronted.

Expansion of material production supplemented by stronger forces of labor battalion coupled with the need to protect the nation's health to cope with perfecting the super-defense structure of the State were other highlights contained in the message.

In substance, the Welfare Minister said:

Every Minute Counts

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair, more than four and one-half years have elapsed. But every minute of this period has been a renewal of determination and resolve by the Japanese people and a repetition of valor and gallantry by the fighting forces of the Japanese Empire, to march ever forward toward the supreme and noble mission of creating the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I can hardly suppress my feelings of elation on the manifestations of this spirit by the people.

"All along this time, the United States and the British Empire have obstructed the work of the Japanese. They refused to appreciate the undertakings of the Japanese nation and on top of that, they tightened the economic vice and intimidated Japan militarily; thus, jeopardizing the very existence of this nation. Under the circumstances, we cannot feel but deeply moved by the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript declaring war against the United States and Great Britain.

Sure of Victory

"Once the Japanese shouldered the musket, they struck swiftly and devastatingly against the enemy forces, on land, sea and air. Already there are reassuring signs that the war will end victoriously for the Japanese nation. However, in view of the fact that this war is to decide the destiny of Japan, her rise or fall, and also that of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the war will be a long one. More than anything else, the reaffirmation of the will and determination of the 100,000,000 people to fight to the finish, diligence and assiduity at their posts, a feeling that will not permit any excesses or over-jubilation on the victories of the Japanese forces are necessary at this moment.

"In any war, it is the undivided support of the home front that will weigh heavily in the final issue whether that nation shall emerge victorious or be defeated at the hands of the enemy. From the bottom of my heart, I should like to express my admiration and respect to the people for their earnest and intense cooperation, as well as for the patriotic services of the home front, which have been manifested since the very day of the outbreak of the China Affair. With the prolongation of the war, this need for cooperation will become even more important. Only thus can we hope to put His Majesty the Emperor's heart and mind at rest.

Perfecting Nations Defense

"Under the present circumstances, we will with all our might enhance the importance and pertinency of perfecting the super-defense structure of our State. This can be done in two ways, namely, by increased production and by the increase in population. However, at the present time, the most pressing question is replenishing labor supply in order to continue the expansion of material production. Accordingly, the Government has taken steps to raise the efficiency of the working man and of the factories, and in other ways has sought to ameliorate the labor situation in Japan.

"The protection of the nation's health is another pressing problem. The Government, keenly alive to this responsibility, has adopted measures protecting tuberculosis patients and for building up the physique of the young men of this country.

"The Government is, moreover, deeply desirous of relieving the people from the fear of inconveniences that might arise during the war and in raising healthy people, sound in mind and body. For this purpose, the Government is now considering steps to take measures for the protection of the people's health by the adoption of certain medical regulations and housing provisions."

U.S. TAKES RADIOS, CAMERAS

Affects Axis Nationals in Pacific Coast States

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 31.—Francis Biddle, United States Attorney-General, today announced that the U.S. Department of Justice is confiscating all shortwave radio sets and cameras owned by Japanese, German and Italian nationals residing in the States of California, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona, it is reported here from Washington.

The measure was said to have been decided upon receipt of reports from army authorities of the Ninth Corps area that illegal shortwave communications recently are being conducted in the Pacific coastal areas.

China Affair—Now East Asia War

Japan's Resolve to Settle Problem of Chungking Locally Interfered With by U.S. and Britain but Their Defeat Will Mean Natural Death of Chiang Regime

The China Affair has developed into the War of Greater East Asia.

At the time the China Affair broke out God alone knew that it would spread to involve the United States and the British Empire.

The fact is that from the first the policy of Japan was to settle the affair as a local question, that is a question between Japan and Chungking. The intervention of America and Britain in the affair on the side of the Chiang Kai-shek regime frustrated the efforts of this country to localize the affair.

This year, which is the fifth of the China Affair, up to December 8, when this country declared war against America and Britain, three major operations were carried out by our armed forces in China. They were the North, Central, and South China campaigns. All these operations were successful beyond measure. The Chungking regime was reduced to impotency militarily.

While this country, in concert with the National Government of China at Nanking, headed by Wang Ching-wei, was engaged in the pacification of areas of China which has been occupied by our forces from communists and other subversive elements, it entered a state of war with America and Britain following the collapse of the Japanese-American negotiations on the Pacific problem.

We have endeavored to settle the China Affair as a question, involving the country and the Chiang regime. Our preoccupation is how to gain a final victory in the War of Greater East Asia into which the affair has developed as a result of the refusal on the part of America and Britain to abandon their policy of aid to the Chungking regime in its struggle with this country.

Five Years, Two Months

Five years and two months have elapsed since the Lukowkiao incident in which the China Affair originated.

In the early days of the China Affair few of us thought of constructing a new order for East Asia or of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Our concern in those days was to find a solution to the affair as a question between this country and Chungking. We made efforts to localize the affair, since we thought that we could settle the affair speedily if we could prevent its spread.

All our efforts to localize the affair failed dismally. There were invisible factors at work to frustrate our efforts to settle the affair as an issue involving Japan and Chungking only. It was humanly impossible to see that the affair was destined to spread to involve America and Britain. It is no exaggeration to say that the history of the affair as far as our country is concerned was a history of fruitless efforts to localize it.

If there were persons with supernatural powers, they would probably have been able to see the factors which were silently working against this country in its attempts at a local solution of the affair.

We admit that it has taken more than five years for us to see the fact which must have been plain to people with supernatural powers at the start of the affair that to settle it is to defeat America and Britain.

True Position Known

We now know our true position. We now know that the way to settle the China Affair is by winning the War of Greater East Asia. We now know that by helping to construct a new world order we can hope to bring about a condition permitting the races inhabiting East Asia to be in cooperation with one another.

The past year has been most momentous in the history not only of Japan but also of the world. The past year has been a succession of bitter experiences for us. We have had difficult problems, military, political, and foreign policy, to overcome.

But our bitter experiences have not been in vain. Thanks to them, we have come to know our true position. Thanks to them, we have grasped the vital fact that America and Britain are in the way of the performance of our national mission of organizing the countries of East Asia into a bloc each unit of which will work in the interest of the weal of the whole.

The military operations witnessed by the past year in China have been confined to activities against what was left of the military strength of the Chungking regime. In all three major campaigns have been carried out with the result that Chungking is impotent, militarily.

The past year also saw increased efforts made by Japan to strengthen the position of the National Government of China at Nanking. That Government became immeasurably stronger, militarily, politically, and economically. To foster the Nanking Government is to cut into the strength of the Chungking regime. On this thesis this country has in the past year given as much aid as possible to the Nanking Government while carrying out campaigns to destroy the military strength of the Chungking regime.

3rd Push Changsha

The three major campaigns in China in the past year, one in Shantung, the second in the central plain, and the third in the Changsha area, got under way in January and were concluded in October. In these operations the enemy forces were practically decimated. In every one of these and other actions the enemy forces were outnumbered, a fact which is conclusive evidence of the progressive increase in the military strength of this country. A conservative estimate put the number of enemy troops which were destroyed in these campaigns at more than 300,000.

The Navy has in the past year been as active as the Army. Its attention was concentrated on tightening the sea blockade against Chungking-controlled China. Naval units landed at a number of points in China to intercept shipments of arms and war materials destined for Chungking.

Troops were also moved into French Indo-China to cut the major route of supply to Chungking which passed through the French colony. The move marked the inauguration of a policy of isolating Chungking from countries from which it had been receiving materials needed for its effort of resisting this country.

Conditions in Chungking tell a tale of a tightening of the blockade against it. There is a serious shortage of vital materials in the seat of the Chiang regime, due primarily to the cuttng off of the principal routes of supply to it.

Latest reports tell of the start of vicious inflation in the areas controlled by Chungking. There is every indication of the imminency of a financial collapse of the Japan-resisting regime.

CHIANG'S WAR STAND PUZZLES OBSERVERS

Amity With Anglo-U.S. Bloc Disadvantage—Pro-Japanese Influence Rising

Simultaneously with the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and the Anglo-American democracy, General Chiang Kai-shek declared war on Japan and the Axis nations to streamline his entente cordiale with Washington and London. As Tokyo has determined itself not to recognize the Chungking setup following the breakdown of the Kurusu-Roosevelt parley, General Chiang's move appears paradoxical. The step taken by the leaders of Southwest China clearly shows how the Anglo-American democracy has entrenched itself as the over-lord of unoccupied China. While China under the Nanking regime has fully endorsed the stand of Tokyo, Chungking, being a willing vassal of Washington and London, has become an "also-ran" in favor of the democratic camp.

Advocate German Friendship

Despite this single-dimensional warfront a section of Chinese higher-ups in Southwest China are advocating restoration of relations with Germany. A number of army leaders who had been previously trained by German experts support this view. On the other hand, the Yenan regime is exhorting the Chiang administration to conclude a durable understanding with the Soviet Union, so that the Kuomintang and Communist party would be able to present a joint front against Japan. Between these two opposite views, there is the larger group which is determined to cast its lot with Britain and America during the current world war. Thus, the administrative line-up of Chungking is divided into three factions—a disability which is considerably hampering the military activities of General Chiang particularly at this time when the destiny of Britain's Oriental supremacy is on the descent.

It is gathered that Chungking's declaration of war on Japan, Germany and Italy was done in a legal manner. That is, the step was approved by the National Defense Supreme Council and the People's Political Council, the last-named being the wartime legislature in which the Yenan bloc is also represented. It would, therefore, appear as though both Chungking and Yenan have come to a mutual agreement regarding the prosecution of their resistance campaign vis-a-vis the Anglo-American democracy. But in reality, it has to be noted that relations between the two incompatible regimes are far from cordial. For instance, the new 4th Army of the Communist party which was supposedly dissolved early last year by the coup d'etat of General Ho Ying-chin, Chungking's War Minister, still exists. Moreover, no united military front has yet been realized by the Kuomintang and Communist factions. Partisan feeling is brewing, although Dr. Owen Lattimore, President Roosevelt's go-between, is desperately pressing Chiang Kai-shek to accept certain demands of Mao Tse-tung.

'Fears Japan Navy'

In this connection, it may be noted that some time back Chou Enlai, veteran Communist leader, writing in the Hsinhua (New China), organ of the Yenan regime, severely criticized Chungking for siding with Britain and America to perpetuate imperialist domination in the country. About the same time, General Ho Ying-chin, sounding a note of caution in respect to the conclusion of a Chungking-Democracies Military Alliance, declared that "Japanese naval power is far stronger than generally supposed." He added that Chungking would be courting disaster if it should effect a military alliance move without taking into account the tremendous seapower of Japan. He also informed the National Defense Supreme Council that in the event of a war between Japan and the Anglo-American democracy, Chungking should have to solely rely on its own fighting strength. Therefore, he opined, it was imperative that party differences should be merged to continue the resistance against Japan on a popular national front basis.

Material Aid Stopped

At this time when the Greater East Asia War is progressing favorably for Japan, both Chungking and Yenan seem to be adopting an attitude of restraint to visualize the results of the first session of the hostilities. They have not yet started any campaigns which might be construed as new offensives. However, it is clear that Chungking would attempt to extend its military line from Yunnan deep into North Burma and the Indo-China border, thereby establishing points of contacts with British forces to safeguard its control over unoccupied territory. It has realized that the China emergency is no longer a separate issue; its conclusion depends on the termination of the Greater East Asia War. Hence, it can be said that Chungking has already received a crushing blow, especially in view of the loss of tangible material aids from England and the United States, which nations are now confronted with bigger exigencies than the Chiang regime.

As long as the Chungking-Yenan imbroglio remains, there is no hope for unoccupied China to initiate any new showdown against Japan, although both parties may occasionally join hands to avert serious dangers to their respective spheres of influence. In the interim; Chungking has launched a "national solidarity" movement by declaring that it is now fighting on the side of Britain and America to secure the final freedom of the nation. Mass meetings have already been held and are being held in Kunming and other hinterland towns to rouse the morale of the people. University students and school boys have been inducted as campaigners, while new military recruitments are taking place to organize an offensive army for the allies.

Chiang Reshaping Policy

In the midst of these nebulous conditions, both Chiang Kai-shek and Ho Ying-chin are busy formulating plans to reshape their foreign policy in the light of new situations created by Japanese victories in the contiguous areas. Significantly enough, several members of the National Defense Supreme Council are seriously thinking of coming to an understanding with Japan. General Ho, regarded as the best informed military leader of Chungking on Japan's armed might, is understood to have recently informed the Chiang cabinet that Japan's military potentiality is overwhelmingly superior to the present combined strength of Britain, America and Chungking in the Pacific region. This shows that the War Minister himself has become pessimistic about the future of the Chiang setup.

It is obvious that Southwest China has been greatly upset by the new trends in the warfare, in spite of the fact that agents of the United States are actively urging it to pursue a more vigorous policy against Japan. Conferences between Chungking leaders and ambassadors of the United States and Britain including key representatives of the two democracies attached to various military and industrial organizations are being regularly held. Meanwhile, the officials of Chungking are taking rigid precautions to suppress the rise of peace sentiment and they have ordered the populace to refrain from paying any credence to hearsays or rumors. Therefore, it cannot be doubted that Chungking has realized that its disintegration from within may set in at any moment.

MUST BE PREPARED FOR 100-YEAR WAR

Hiragushi of Army Press Section Declares Anglo-U.S. May Liven Up Again

The War of Greater East Asia, it must be admitted, may continue for 100 years and it is up to the nation to prepare against all eventualities to come during the war, Major Takashi Hiragushi of the Army press section of the Imperial Headquarters declared in his radio talk on the national network of station JOAK at 8 p.m. Tuesday.

At the present stage of war progress, the astute America and Britain may be feeling as if they only had one finger on their hands lost, the Major said, adding that about a month's stay in a hospital will liberate these combined enemies so that they can engage again in their underhand moves in East Asia. Japan must be strictly warned against this, to make sure that the enemies may no longer have a chance to meddle in the affairs in East Asia.

Major Hiragushi, in his discourse "On Manila," remarked:

"Please think there are no shadow of enemy planes appearing over the homeland of Japan with the outbreak of hostilities with America and Japan. Then you will see how blessed you are at the home front, and consequently think this is chiefly due to the graceful Imperial virtue. I wish to add here some more things which I am anxious to be remembered by you—that is, the excellent commandership of the Imperial forces, and, what is to be even more stressed, the matchless fortitude of the Imperial troops fighting under all kinds of climatic condition.

"Now about the so-called ABCD encirclement line stretched against Japan, I admit that they had been well formed up to the day when a few breaches were made in the line by the surprise thrusts of the Japanese forces. That Manila had been intended as the last citadel of the American defense in the East had been quite apparent for some time with the United States' remarkable increase at the beginning of this fiscal year on the defense budget for the Philippines. The budget, which was only of the level of 67,000,000 pesos, was increased to 170,000,000 pesos.

"The tightening of defenses in the Philippines, especially around Manila, became noted in June when Manila Bay became loaded with mines. Up till then, the American Army stationed in the islands had little over 10,000 men and officers, which since then was rapidly increased so that just at the beginning of the present hostilities, the islands were supposed to have far more than 100,000 troopsmen. The air force placed therein numbered 1,000 planes, about 200 of which were believed of Bowing B-17 type.

"Regarding the Navy, the islands' Asiatic Fleet contained a fair number of submarines. Manila Bay in this connection was to make the first strategic point in all the islands, added to which a few other spots were also selected as the similar uses but of secondary importance.

"Thus closely defended, the protection around the Philippines had been thought as perfected as could be hoped. If these defenses were to operate as they had been intended, or even half way of the intention, who can tell that Tokyo could have been saved from going to ruin, as really so reported often in the enemy countries? Due to the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, at the very outset of the current hostilities by the devil-defying quickness of the Imperial Navy's operation, and later by the landings made on the Philippine Islands several times so far, the once-boasted impregnability of the enemy defenses is becoming a past dream.

"Then there is the surrender of Hongkong, meaning the loss of one of the most important stepping stones for the Anglo-Saxon invasion into East Asia. These favorable turns of things toward Japan are being taken happily, too happily, I am afraid, among some quarters of the nation. I strongly wish to have this over-enjoyment completely uprooted. This is not time for the nation to be indulged in celebrating the war victories. These American and British powers seem to have practically gone, it is true for the time being. However, could we think we have completely exterminated their influence here in the East? Positively not. We have just started the War of Greater East Asia, which may last even 100 years to come. The historic craftiness of the Anglo-Saxon people should be closely watched. Though it seems that they are pushed to the wall, their shrewdness will not fall right away. They will resort to every possible wiles merely to sustain their existence. Beware of the crafty people, I warn you."

King Assumes Post

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 31.—Admiral Ernest Joseph King last night formally assumed his post of Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, it was reported from Washington today.

ADMIRAL SHIMADA URGES FIRM STAND

Asks Nation to Renew Determination to Crush Anglo-Saxons

Although the War of Greater East Asia has just begun and although Japan in the meantime has already scored phenomenal successes by overrunning the British and American Forces, the current war, however, is just in the preliminary stage and the nation should be prepared for a full-dress war in the future in view of the enemies' potential power and wealth, which can be still mobilized against us.

In the light of these facts, the Japanese people should abstain from hilarity over the present brilliant war results and instead should strive to renew their firm determination to fight out until Japan wins a final victory over the Anglo-Saxon bloc.

Navy Doing Best

Such was the warning issued to the nation by Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada in his New Year message and in conjunction, he urged the people at the same time that the Imperial Navy is strenuously exerting efforts to achieve the lofty objective of the Imperial cause for a Greater East Asia.

Following is the Navy Minister's message according to Domei.

"In greeting the New Year, let me first of all express hearty congratulations on the unbroken Imperial reign and His Majesty the Emperor's long life as well as for the prosperity of the country.

"Since the inception of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Japanese Navy keeping in closer cooperation with the Imperial Japanese Army has gained remarkable war results in various places on the Pacific as already announced; thus, enhancing the national prestige at home and abroad."

In this connection, the Navy Minister stated that the brilliant successes gained by the Japanese Forces should be attributed to the Imperial Virtue. Simultaneously, he declared the successful strategy coupled with the strict training and discipline imposed on the officers and sailors in the past score years also were ascribed as playing an important role in the present victory.

To the heroic naval officers and men who died for the cause of the country, he said.

Thanks Officers, Men

"I cannot help but express my deep appreciation to the war heroes, who participated directly in the naval operations and also to our seniors to whom the Japanese Navy owes much for its present stand. At the same time, I wish herewith to convey my deepest gratitude and deep condolence to the souls of those, who gloriously sacrificed themselves for the interest of the nation."

Appreciation to His Imperial Highness Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi for the meritorious services rendered to the cause of the State when His Imperial Highness served as Chief of the Navy General Staff for over ten years during which period His Imperial Highness distinguished himself in naval affairs with special reference to strategy was also lavishly praised by the Navy Minister.

In line with the firm determination of the Imperial Navy to crush the United States and Britain, he assured the nation that the Navy pledges to set His Majesty the Emperor's heart at ease by proceeding with the achievement of the lofty objective of the present war as it is bent on showing the Navy's true strength gained through strict training in the light of the Imperial Will.

ANGLO-U.S. MUSIC BANNED

Applies to Singing and Playing American Jazz Outlawed

Any kind of American and British music, no matter whether it is genuine or light music, should not be played under any circumstances, it was decided upon by the Board of Information on Tuesday.

Hereafter, no Japanese musician is permitted to sing or play any kind of music of Japan's enemy countries, the United States and the British Empire.

In line with this new decree, it is noted that already immediately following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Government prohibited exhibition of all sorts of American and British films. American jazz in particular will be completely eliminated from Japan.

However, Japanized songs like "Hotaru-no-Hikari," based on Auld Lang Syne or "Niwa-no-Chigusa," taken from Last Rose of Summer, and others will not be prohibited.

SECRET INAUGURAL HELD FOR PHILIPPINE LEADERS

Quezon and Osmena Start Third Term With Funeral Rites —Place Unknown

December 30 was the day fixed for holding the ceremony of inaugurating the new term of President Manuel Quezon, but due to the rushing advance of Japanese forces on Manila, the President disappeared from the capital, and the inauguration ceremony was held in secret at a certain unknown place, according to a Buenos Aires report to the Nichi Nichi.

Those at Buenos Aires who heard the news from Manila ridiculed the inauguration ceremony and called it a "running-away inauguration." The broadcast from Manila reported the funeral-like inauguration of the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines in the following words:

"Today at a certain point, distant from Manila, was held the inauguration ceremony of President Manuel Quezon and Vice-President Osmena, in secret. The ceremony was very simple because of the prevailing condition. President Quezon and Vice-President Osmena took the oath, and High Commissioner Francis B. Sayre administering the pledge. There was held no inspection of troops, nor music by the military band."

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 31.—According to a Manila broadcast intercepted here, President Manuel Luis Quezon of the Commonwealth of the Philippines declared in Manila his continued assumption of the presidency for another successive term.

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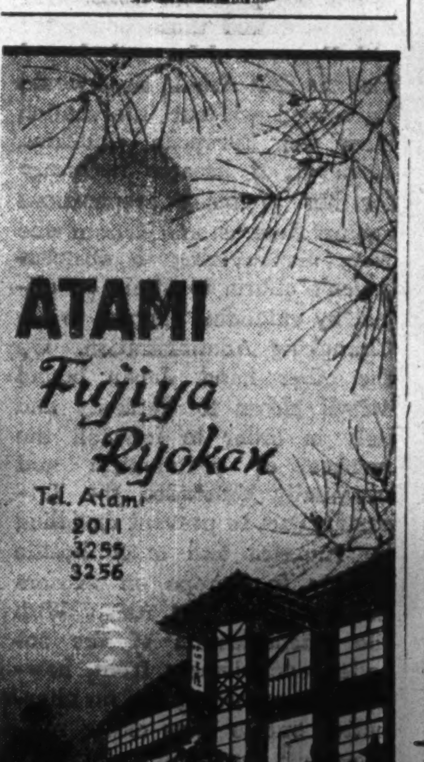

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1942

Those Who Fight Britain's Battles

News of the mutiny of British Indian troops at the Malayan front calls attention to the pitiable plight of Britain who must force others to do her fighting for her. Rebelling against being ordered into the front line of danger in the Alor Star sector, two battalions of Indian troops recently killed four of their English officers, threw two neighboring battalions of English and Australians into confusion, and withdrew from the battle.

This incident reveals that conditions are far from satisfactory within the ranks of Britain's mercenaries, and that many of those who have been exhorted or duped into sacrificing themselves for the sake of a distant master are belatedly realizing the hopelessness of their position. Senile Britain, no longer able to fight her own battles, has become a parasite prolonging her precarious existence by sucking the life-blood of others. But there is a question as to how long these others will consent to remain the meek victims of an ailing vampire.

Britain was once a lusty predatory giant well able to defend what she had taken. Today, however, having over-reached herself and having grown too old and weak, she yet seeks to retain all her spoils of yesteryear by drawing upon her practiced cunning and craft. Instigating others to march into battle for her, she has no scruples about casting them aside once their usefulness to her is over.

The history of the last two years of the war in Europe is replete with the wreckage of Britain's tools. Promising aid which was not hers to give, she has lured nation after nation to its death in a vain attempt to maintain an obsolete international system premised on her pretension to hegemony. Obstructing the creation of a rational new order wherein intelligently planned international cooperation would bring security and prosperity to all Europe, Britain has sought to perpetuate the wasteful and destructive system of international competition over which she would hold the balance of power.

Britain has sought to perpetuate this obsolete system of international politics in the larger arena of the whole world as well as of Europe alone. Russia and the United States have been lured into this greater game as were the lesser countries of Europe in the earlier part of the war. And like these earlier victims the United States and Russia are also bound to fall. In the special area of East Asia, the Chungking regime will likewise meet a similar fate.

The blood of foreign sacrifices not sufficing, Britain has called upon her dependencies and dominions to play a similar role. Hence the presence of a motley, uncoordinated collection of incompatible elements in Britain's East Asiatic army. The English, despite their incompetence, hog the most desirable assignments and lord it over the colonials. The Canadians and Australians, with the ill-disciplined pioneers' resentment of old-world rigidity and smugness, chafe under the arrogance of the English. All of them together join in despising the Indians who have the least reason of all to love England but who are forced to risk the greatest dangers and do the hardest work. No wonder then that Britain's army in East Asia is shot through with inefficiency and disaffection! No wonder that some of the victims waking up to their predicament are rising in mutiny!

The days of a moribund parasite living on the blood of others are numbered indeed.

READERS IN COUNCIL

British Strategy of Withdrawal

London candidly admits continued British withdrawals from North Malaya, and proferred the belief that the main topic of discussion by the Anglo-American leaders now in such serious consultation in Washington is the "death" defense of Singapore.

The most important fact, however, to be revealed is that the overwhelming majority of the war prisoners taken by the Japanese troops as they press relentlessly southwards in the Malay peninsula campaign are Indian soldiers. The retreating English commanders delegate the dangerous and difficult rear-guard duties to the Indian units attached to their forces. And, as the English flee, Indian soldiers are compelled to destroy roads and bridges in the hopes of delaying the Japanese advance.

Singapore is to be defended to the last man—is the declaration of the British command. To this vaunted stronghold of East Asia all the English, Scottish, and Australian soldiers are being hurriedly returned. But, the Indians have the fatal rear-guard action assigned to them, subjected to the close, accurate hail of death and destruction in their ranks as they valiantly obey orders to delay the enemy.

Sir Robert Brooke-Popham raised the wail recently that all needed war equipments and materials had been diverted for use of the Soviet forces on the East European front, and he prepared the British empire as well as the world for the likelihood of British defeat in East Asia due to the lack of men and material.

Singapore is chosen as the site for the last Englishman's stand in East Asia. And, it is literally so, for only the Anglo-American regiments will be stationed within its boasted invulnerability, with the Indian soldiers to meet the enemy face to face with the driving Japanese and there to meet inevitable death or capture.

Try as we may, we try to avoid that trite expression of "strategic withdrawals" made so popular by the English military command. Here, again is the repetition of Dunkirk and the French rear-guards, Crete and the Greek defenders, and more recently, Penang and the Indians, and here again the Indian troops are taking the brunt of the fighting.

Withdrawals and retreats are without doubt a major factor in military strategy, but it is out-and—out desertion, if not cowardice, to retreat and leave the hazardous duty of rear-guard action to another native unit, discriminated against merely on the race and color basis.

Such action is but another manifestation of the British motto—God save the English and to hell with the rest of the world!

Q. S.

Tokyo, December 30, 1941.

Publications Received

Gaiko (Diplomacy); a publication issued three times a month, No. 507 dated January 1, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Gaiko Shimbun-sha, Tokyo. The leading articles: The Second Year of the Greater East Asia War, the Review of Japan's Foreign Diplomacy of 1941, the Foreign Minister's Speech at the Diet, and the Despair and Disappointment of Chungking.

Chosa Geppo; a monthy report on domestic and foreign economic conditions, financial and money market, December, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Investigation Section of the Industrial Bank of Japan, Tokyo. The leading articles: The Present Situation of Japan's Synthetic Oil Industry, Japan's Metal Magnesium Industry, the Conditions of the Chinese Banks in Shanghai after the China Affair Broke Out, and Japan's Soda Manufacturing Industry. Economic statistics of Japan, China, America, Britain and Manchoukuo are included.

'Clouds Over Mountains'

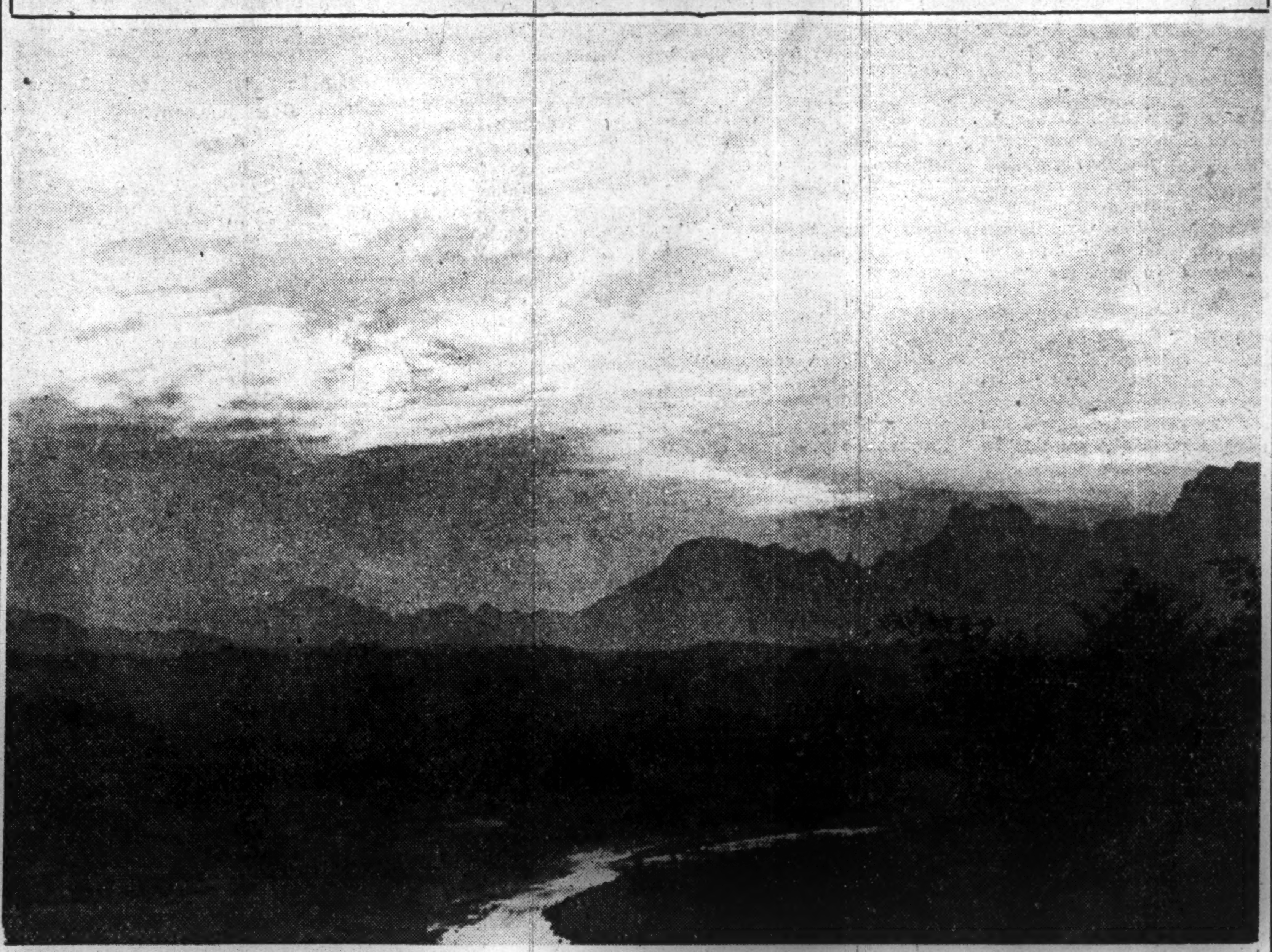

Photo By P.N.P.

War Of Greater East Asia

By DR. SAKUTARO TACHI, LLD.

In the Second Installment of His Article, Dr. Tachi Recounts How the United States, At Every Turn, Plotted to Frustrate Japan's Attempt to Create a New Order in East Asia.

II

IN a notification sent by the Japanese Government to American Ambassador Joseph Grew at 8:00 a.m. on December 8, 1941, it was explained that "it is an unshakable policy of the Japanese Empire to preserve stability in East Asia and to contribute toward world peace, thus enabling all nations to seek their respective places," and that "China, failing unfortunately to appreciate the true intention of Japan, caused the outbreak of the China Affair but that Japan, while striving to restore peace, exercised every possible effort to prevent the expansion of hostilities," and that "the Tripartite Pact among Japan, Germany and Italy was concluded with a view to accomplishing the objects mentioned above." The China Affair started when the Chinese forces fired upon the Japanese troops at Lukowkiao. It became aggravated because of Chinese resistance. Self-defensive measures were taken by the Imperial Forces.

Interference With Japan

With the expansion of the China Affair, Japan keenly felt the need of fundamentally settling the situation prevailing in East Asia and thus undertook to establish a common prosperity sphere in East Asia. To interfere with Japan in her efforts to attain this end, the Anglo-American Powers united with the Netherlands East Indies and Australia to form an encirclement, front, with the result that unless some measures were taken to cope with the situation, it was apparent that the very existence of the Japanese Empire would be endangered.

From the very beginning, Japan made a distinction between the problems concerning East Asia and those connected with Europe and fervently hoped that the East Asiatic issue would be settled without intervention from the European countries. However, it became necessary for her to make preparations against America and Britain who were maneuvering to obstruct Japan's efforts to attain its object by extending support to the Chungking Administration. On the other hand, Japan bound herself closer to Germany and Italy in order to forestall the menace of communism and eventually concluded the Tripartite Pact to prevent meddling by America and other hostile Powers in Europe on matters pertaining to East Asia. With the intensification of the so-called encirclement front, however, Japan was given no alternative but to form closer relations with Germany and Italy.

America Nullifies Pact

As was pointed out in the Japanese Note to the American Government, "The United States and Britain resorted to every possible means within their power to impede the restoration of total peace between Japan and China by supporting the Chungking regime and checked Japan's efforts to stabilize East Asia". Following the Anglo-Japanese Conference over matters relative to the Tientsin Concession, the United States notified Japan of her intention to nullify the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed between the two countries in 1911. The Anglo-American Powers also hampered Japan's plan of creating an ideal of common prosperity by forestalling the Netherlands East Indies and by bringing pressure to bear upon French Indo-China. When Japan, in accordance with a protocol signed with France, took necessary steps for the joint defense of French Indo-China, the United States and Britain, by successfully inducing the Netherlands East Indies, issued orders to freeze Japanese assets in the respective countries, thereby wilfully severing economic relations with Japan. Almost instantaneously with the unmasking of these measures they strengthened their armaments against Japan and prepared a front among America, Britain, China and the Netherlands with the object of encircling the Japanese Empire. As was clarified by the "progress of the Japan-U.S. negotiations" announced by the Foreign Office, it was feared that under the circumstances prevaling at that time, the stability of French Indo-China would be menaced and furthermore, the safety of Japan would likewise be endangered. This obliged Japan to proceed with steps for the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese protocol for the common defense of French Indo-China. Since the category of arms and the extent of armaments as explained in the Japanese Note to the United States are connected with the declaration of war, the subject will be dealt with in later paragraphs.

A STATEMENT of the Japanese Government pointed out that with the ardent hope of preserving peace in the Pacific and preventing the spread of the turmoil of war to mankind, Japan, despite the vehemences of the menace to her existence and to the stability of East Asia, endured with patience and forbearance for eight long months and continued its negotiations with America. Simultaneously, Japan implored other hostile Powers behind the United States to realize the gravity of the situation, thus doing her utmost to bring about an amicable settlement of the issue. "In spite of these sincere efforts, the United States, by refusing to recognize actualities in East Asia through its persistent adherence to visionary fundamental principles and failing to understand the true object of Japan, increased her menace by strengthening its arms and attempting to conquer the Japanese Empire."

The circumstances having reached such a stage, the adjustment of relations with America and other hostile Powers was rendered impossible and all hopes for the maintenance of peace were lost, exposing the stability in East Asia and the existence of Japan to imminent danger. Having reached the end of her resources, an Imperial Rescript was promulgated for the declaration of war against America and Britain.

Americans Impractical

It was explained in the Japanese Note to the American Government that the United States, by insisting on theory and completely ignoring actualities, stuck fast to impractical fundamental principles and refused to yield an inch. It is habitual for Americans to appeal to fundamental principles wherever international problems are brought up for discussion. The Monroe Doctrine, Freedom of the Seas, the Open-Door Policy, etc. come under the so-called fundamental principles. Among those proposed by Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, during the course of the Japan-U.S. talks were included the following four principles as contained in the "progress of the Japan-U.S. negotiations" announced by the Japanese Foreign Office.

1. Territorial integrity.
2. Non-intervention in the internal affairs of another State.
3. Indiscriminatory treatment in commerce.
4. Non-changeability of the status quo in the Pacific except by peaceful means.

The United States demanded to know the intention of Japan in this connection and the opinion of Japan relative to the Tripartite Pact, problems over the stationing of Japanese expeditionary forces in China and indiscriminatory treatment of international trade with the result that the talks were confronted with extreme difficulty and finally, the 3rd Konoye Cabinet was forced to resign en bloc. At a glance, these principles seem reasonable and just but it is not necessarily so if it is to be applied to all countries in general instead of to certain specific countries. The United States insisted on territorial integrity in China in order to carry out the open-door policy. The principle of territorial integrity calls for the respect of the status quo of the country and for the respect of vested rights, thus aiming to make perpetual distinction between the "have" and "have not" countries.

Stimson Doctrine Included

It should be acknowledged that the Stimson Doctrine, calling for the non-recognition of changes, territorial or otherwise, if such changes were effected by force of arms, is included. The Stimson Doctrine does not recognize the existing situation in Manchoukuo nor does it recognize the new situation in China and were Japan to accept such a Doctrine without reserve, the efforts and sacrifices suffered by Japan in her efforts to establish a new order in East Asia will have been in vain. Furthermore, it is tantamount to forcing Japan to give up her plan of establishing a Common Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

The principle is very vague for it is uncertain whether equal treatment in commerce is to be accorded to all or to foreigners alone. The extent of the matters on which indiscriminatory treatment is to be extended is likewise unclear. If equal treatment is to be accorded to all peoples by recognizing comprehensively the sphere of matters on which indiscriminatory treatment is to be extended and applied to various countries in general, then enforcement is believed to be extremely difficult under the prevailing state of affairs. If, on the other hand, equal treatment is to be accorded to foreigners alone by excluding the people of the country to which it is to be applied, then it is an attempt to change the open-door policy in China to a universal system in connection with trade. In such an event, both Japan and America will be placed in the same status as China and all foreigners will be treated indiscriminately, thus restricting Japan's economic and political policies. If this is to be recognized for China alone, then it is nothing but a re-confirmation of the open-door policy of the Nine Power Pact.

(To Be Continued)

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For Sale

CHOICE genuine imported liquors: John Haig and Canadian Whiskies, Gordon's Dry Gin, Cognac, Champagne, etc. Small stock for quick sale. Price list sent on request. Box 436, Japan Times, Yokohama.

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GOLF clubs, George Nicoll, Hickory Shafted; US Royal balls and typewriters. Box 425, Japan Times, Tokyo.

PORTFOLIO. Crocodile skin: genuine stuff: four compartments. Brand new: imported. Box 435, Japan Times, Yokohama.

ROYAL typewriters, one Standard 1941, one Portable 1940; magic margin, like new. Send offers to Box 434, Japan Times, Yokohama.

TWO golf sets, complete with canvas bags, three woods and nine irons each: one Spalding for lady, one Cox (Gradig) for gentleman; best English make, both like new. Five boxes Kro Flite, two boxes Red Dimple unused imported golf balls. Six small tins Slazenger, eight big tins Spalding tennis balls, all unused, sealed. Also several slightly used imported golf balls. Box 433, Japan Times, Yokohama.

Wanted to Buy

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama, Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-6426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2 chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

USED furniture bought at high prices. C. Matsushita, furniture merchant. No. 172, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai ((formerly the Yokohama Office of Tokyo Piano Shokai), 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, D.D.S. (Graduate U.S.C. & U. of Penn.). Dr. T. Takashima, D.D.S. (Graduate Maryland Univ.). Crown, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5, 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3652, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

OHNO masseuse. Embassies, legations and Imperial Hotel guests are among our clients. 18, 3-chome, Shimbashi. Phone 43-1294. Summer branch: Karuizawa Odori.

MEDICAL

OCULIST (eye specialist), Dr. N. Inouye, 66, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tel. Ginza 57-1689. Near Tameike street car stop. Entrance by side of the Patent Bureau.

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

HOSAKA Hospital, Prof. Dr. T. Hosaka, obstetrician and gynaecologist. Hours: 9 a.m. to noon. Bright, sanitary and modern hospital. Address: 13, 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, behind Kabukiza Theater, corner of Miyoshi Bridge.

JUJIN Hospital, near North Entrance of Shimbashi Station besides Dobashi bridge. Skin and blood disease specialist. Patients accepted. Hours, until 9 p.m. German and English spoken.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist, English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m. 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

DRS. Ogawa and Yoko Ishigami (Oculist and Optometrists). Eyes tested and glasses fitted. Office hours 9-12 a.m. and 1-5 p.m., except Sundays and holidays. Room 351, 3rd floor, Marunouchi Bldg., opposite Tokyo station. Telephone Marunouchi 23-1635.

DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities, 200 yards from Meguro tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.